THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH. FRIDAY. NOV. 18, 1864 NO. 6

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to This Progress: [illegible]

Daily paper, 1 month .... $ [illegible]
" " 3 months .... [illegible] 00
" " 6 months .... [illegible] 00
Weekly paper, 3 months .... [illegible] 00
" " 6 months 10 00

[illegible] in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

Having [illegible] by Progress [illegible] in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING, [illegible] and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

Richmond, Nov 17.—New York and Baltimore papers of the 14th received.

The "Herald" says sufficient returns have been received from all the States to warrant the announcement that Lincoln has over three hundred thousand majority of the popular vote. He has carried all the States voting but three, and will have a majority of one hundred and ninety-five in the electoral college.

The Yankees crow lustily over their recent success at Cedartown. They claim the capture of two cannon and one hundred and fifty prisoners, but acknowledge their loss considerable. They say nothing of their defeat at Middletown.

Nothing later in reference to Sherman's operations made public.

Jacob, Lieut. Governor of Kentucky, has been arrested by the Government and is now on his way to Washington. The Wachusett arrived at Fortress Monroe on Friday, with the *Florida* in tow.

A telegram from Cairo says the rebels have disappeared from Johnsonville.

Gold in New York on Monday was [illegible].

Richmond, Nov. 17.—The Baltimore "American" of Tuesday evening received.

Gen. Canby, while ascending White river on the gunboat Cricket, was shot by a guerilla from the shore and wounded in the groin. His recovery is doubtful.

The boiler of the gunboat *Tulip* exploded in the Potomac river on Friday, killing all on board except ten.—Sixty lives were lost.

A Washington telegram says Sherman has been for several days beyond communication with the Capitol, but there is nothing settled in regard to the direction taken by his expedition.

Sherman, in a letter to the President of the Sanitary Commission, dated Gaylesville, Ala., 20th, thanks him for the prompt fulfilment of the request for certain articles for Union prisoners at Andersonville. He states that things have changed since and they may have to go in person to deliver these articles to the prisoners.

Gold in New York [illegible].

From Europe.

Richmond, Oct. 16.—European news to the 14th received.

The *Java* was wrecked off the Mersey on her last trip.

Captain Morris, of the *Florida* telegraphed the capture of that vessel to the Confederate Agents in London.—The "Times" says the seizure was an act of piracy. The "Herald" recommends that all maritime powers interfere if the *Florida* is not given up.

It is stated that the steamer *Laurel* from Liverpool had transferred her crew, arms and ammunition to the new *Alabama* off Madeira.

The Czar, after an interview with Napoleon at Nice, went to visit the King of Prussia at Potsdam.

Count Rechberg's resignation terminated the Cabinet crisis at Vienna.

John Leech, the well known artist, is dead.

There was a great hurricane at Calcutta, October 5th. One hundred and fifty vessels were driven from their moorings and stranded. Twelve thousand persons were drowned. Loss estimated at five hundred million francs.

Congressional.

Richmond, Nov. 17.—In the Senate, Mr. Maxwell offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether he has been informed that any State of the United States, through any recognized authority, has expressed a willingness to go into a convention with the States of this Confederacy for the purpose of negotiating or consulting on the best method of effecting a cessation of hostilities.

Mr. Semmes introduced a bill to extend the time for exchanging old Treasury notes for the new issue.

In the House a resolution was unanimously adopted expelling W. R. W. Cobb, representative elect from the Third District of Alabama. The House then went into secret session.

From Richmond.

Richmond, Nov. 17.—Gen. Grant has assented to all the details proposed by Commissioner Ould in regard to supply of prisoners on each side with clothing, &c. One thousand bales of cotton will be shipped from Mobile to New York and the proceeds expended under the direction of Gen. Trimble in the purchase of blankets and clothing for our prisoners.

From the Valley.

New Market, Oct. 16.—Lt. Baylor, of the 12th Cavalry with twelve men, captured ten prisoners and 17 horses within three miles of Harper's Ferry and brought them down safely to this place. They report the Railroad in running order to Summit Point, fifteen miles below Winchester.

From Savannah.

Savannah, Nov. 16.—No prisoners yesterday, rough weather preventing the Yankee boats meeting. To-night about eleven hundred and eight were brought up, about thirty per cent. of whom were sick or otherwise disabled. The whole number received is a little over thirty-one hundred.

The delivery of Yankee prisoners commenced Thursday.

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

New Advertisements.—Creech & Litchford—Auction sale on Monday next.

Wednesday was a beautiful day and seemed to have been universally observed by our people. The stores, shops and all places of business were closed, the churches were all well attended and the city was as quiet as it ever is on the Sabbath day.

In Limbo.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of Tuesday says:

Wesley D. Watson, of the First North Carolina regiment, was committed to Castle Thunder yesterday, charged with horse stealing and inciting slaves to escape to the enemy. Watson, it is said, has been guilty of desertion nine times.

Shot.—The Ashville *News* of the 10th says:

Capt. J. H. Bailey, of the 58th N. C. Regiment, was shot through the leg, by bushwhackers, in Mitchell county, on the 1st instant, while on a visit to his friends in that county.

Western North Carolina.—The Iredell *Express* has more rumors of outrages in Wilkes county. That paper says:

We learn that the house of Mr. Russell, who lives some twenty-five miles from this place on the Wilkesboro' road, was surrounded by a band of tories, one night last week, about nine o'clock; the house was fired and then robbed of guns and other property.—Mr. Russell had returned home that evening with several furloughed soldiers, but had not the means of defending themselves against the lawless band. The flames were afterwards extinguished. The rascals thereafter proceeded to the residence of a Mr. Lewis and burnt his dwelling."

A Fight in Watauga.—We find the following in the Iredell *Express* of the past week:

The following account of a fight which took place between the Home Guard of Watauga county and a party of deserters in that county is from a gentleman in whom all confidence can be placed. It was quite a creditable affair and speaks well for the citizens of that county in endeavoring to clear the country of the cowardly rascals, at the same time showing the condition of the Western portion of the State.—We would be pleased to hear that the entire band were killed or captured.

WATAUGA Co., N. C., Nov. 8th, '64.

E. B. Drake & Son: *Dear Sirs*:—I drop you a line to let you know the state of affairs in our county. The Bushwhackers are becoming very bold, robbing our citizens and shooting men occasionally.

On the 2d inst., Maj. H. Bingham, with a part of his Home Guard command, went to the edge of the Crab Orchard. On the morning of the 3d as we were returning with three prisoners and a lot of cattle and three head of horses which he had captured, we were fired upon by unseen bushwhackers, and one man was severely wounded and one horse shot dead on the spot. Bingham's command formed in the woods, and as the fog cleared away fired into the enemy. The fight was kept up from sunrise to about ten o'clock, A. M., in regular Indian style. We had one man mortally wounded, who died the next day, another severely wounded and two slightly.

The names of the wounded are Elliot Bingham, (since dead) Samuel Kilby, shot in the hip, John Bass, shot in shoulder, slight, Lindsey Allison, contusion on the shoulder. We brought off our prisoners and cattle safely. They outnumbered us at least three to one in effective men, but notwithstanding, our boys who were all raw, stood like veterans, for some three hours, when our ammunition failing we were compelled to fall back. The bushwhackers were commanded by Jim Hartley and are a band of deserters from both armies. We are hard pressed but by the blessing of God we hope to defend ourselves.

Yours truly, WATAUGA.

P. S. I forgot to state that the loss of the enemy was reported by their own friends at eight killed and several wounded. Hartley was shot through the hat.

WATAUGA.

IN THE MATTER OF GAVIN H. CLARKE, COLLIN LEWIS, JOHN T. LAWRENCE AND HENRY WILLIAMS.

HABEAS CORPUS.

By the military Bill Congress declares, Sec. 1st, "that from and after the passage of this act, all white males, residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of 17 and 50, shall be in the military service of the Confederate States for the war." By the General Assembly of the State, Sec. 2d, it is provided "that it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a Guard for Home Defence, all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of 18 and 50, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized who have been residents in the State for thirty days before such enrollment, excepting persons filling the office of Governor, Judges, &c.

Under the first act, the Petitioners allege they were conscripted; that by the 4th Sec. of the Military Bill they were exempt, being the owners or agriculturists on a farm or plantation upon which there are now and were on the first day of January last, fifteen able-bodied field hands between the ages of 16 and 50, upon certain prescribed conditions, that there being no white male adult on their farms—and having executed bond, with security, payable to the Confederate States in the sum and according to the form prescribed by the Secretary of War, for the delivery to the Government within twelve months next ensuing, of one hundred pounds of bacon, or its equivalent in pork, and one hundred pounds of net beef, for each able-bodied slave of said plantation;" with certain other obligations required by the said 4th section of the said act of Congress.

The Petitioners allege, notwithstanding this enrollment in the service of the Confederate States, and this obligation on their part and their exemption, they have been taken by the enrolling officers of the State, and are now held to duty under the officers of the Home Guard of the State and are in actual service.

Such is the case, and the Petitioners ask to be discharged from the State service.

The case has been fully and ably argued on the part of the Petitioners, and being as far as known the first case of the kind, and one of great magnitude, requiring time for examination, it has been held under advisement, in order to hear an argument on the other side. That argument has not been furnished, and without any conflicting argument I am left to decide the question according to the view I am able to take of it.

It is stated as a general and correct principle by Hurd on *habeas corpus*, page 8th, to be not less the duty of the citizen to support the State than it is the duty of the State to protect the citizen. And although our army and navy may have been supported by volunteers, it is the undoubted right of the State, whenever in her judgment the public emergency requires it, to compel the citizen to enter its service; whether by compulsion or of voluntary enlistment, he becomes subject to her control under officers acting within their appropriate spheres.

Whilst this sound and correct principle cannot be disputed, it is argued by the counsel for the petitioners, that "a man liable to be enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States under the general military law of the Government, but discharged therefrom by reason of services in lieu thereof, at the instance of the Government, is not liable, during the time he is engaged in the performance of these services, to be put by the State into the military service of the State. The correctness of this position is readily conceded, with this qualification; whether the required civil service be incompatible with the military duty. And this brings up the question under examination: that whilst it may be the duty of the farmer or agriculturist to furnish the supplies necessary for the armies of the country, it is his paramount duty to defend the country when threatened by an invading enemy. The necessity for defence is of higher obligation than that for supply; the invasion and subjugation of the country supercedes the necessity for supplies. The military bill simply requires the execution of the bond with security as required by the Secretary of War: and its acceptance by the Government entitles the party to his dischage as an "exempt." No particular skill of management is required on the part of the obligee. Neither skill or faithful management constitutes any part of its stipulation. The only security which the Government has for the delivery of the supplies is the bond itself; and whether the party fulfills its obligations or not, the Government retains no power of enforcing its fulfillment by compelling the party again to enter its service. He is discharged from the military service of the Confederate States and becomes thereby subject to any demand by the State authority for the discharge of its services. The exemption from the service of the Confederate Government entitles the State to call the party into its service.

It may be that the party may sustain loss by his absence; but the bond makes no provision for any on this account. The members of Congress, of the State Legislature, and the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, all exempts, are all liable to be absent in the discharge of their official duties. But this gives them no claim for any remuneration for any loss sustained by their necessary absence beyond their pay and necessary expenses. In these cases there is direct incompatibility with military service. Not so in the case of Justices of the Peace, Constables and many other State officers that might be named, all of whom are exempted by the Legislature, because there exists no public necessity for their service at home, and they might well be spared for the war. In their case there is no direct incompatibility in the discharge of military service. In the case of the special details by the Secretary of War, not only skill is required, but the faithful discharge of personal duty, this Government retaining the power to withdraw the exemption and force the party back into its military service. It is further provided in behalf of the details, that if from any sufficient cause they shall fail to furnish the stipulated supplies, the party shall by commutation have a deduction of one third of the amount. The exempts are freed from the foreign service, a privilege highly prized, whilst the detailed man is again liable to be called into that service.

In the case of the principals who employed substitutes, on being freed from the service of the Confederacy they were held liable to State service. It may be, that the absence of the party is a matter of inconvenience; but the service of the State in the Home Guard is temporary, and in defence of life, liberty and property. Of this, the petitioners have no just cause to complain.

The petition must be dismissed at the cost of the petitioners, and they remanded to the service.

R. M. SANDERS.

November 4th, 1864.

CARD NOTICE.

THERE IS NOW READY TO BE ISSUED FROM this Department to the different counties in the State, a large lot of COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.—This lot of Cards will be sent to the Agents, with Backs ready for tacking the Cards on, and may be sold at $22.50 per pair to the citizens generally; in no instance is more than one pair to be sold to a family.—These cards are not intended for the families of soldiers. The Department is having a large lot backed ready for use, which will be sent out and sold to the families of soldiers as fast as they can be made, at a much less price. Agents are requested to make arrangements and call for them.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.

Oct 21-d1w w4t.

State papers copy; Dailies six times others four times and forward bill to Maj. Dowd.

DOORKEEPERSHIP OF THE COMMONS.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES himself as a candidate for the office of principal Doorkeeper of the House of Commons of North Carolina, at the ensuing session of the Legislature. If elected I will spare no pains nor efforts to serve the House of Commons acceptably and faithfully. I have been in the service, was wounded, and am now detailed for light work.

Sept 23-tf MERRILL P. BECK.

DOORKEEPERSHIP OF THE SENATE.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES himself as a candidate for the office of Assistant Doorkeeper to the Senate of North Carolina at the ensuing session of the Legislature. I have been in service, was wounded, and am now on light duty. If elected I will do all I can to serve the Senate faithfully and acceptably. JNO. H. LOUDERMILK.

Sept. 23-tf.

$50 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES near Morrisville, N. C., a BLACK MARE MULE, one year old last spring; has a white nose—tail and main untrimmed. Said mule disappeared the last of June or the first of July. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me or for information so that I can get her.

Oct 6-d4t&w2m* CALVIN D. EDWARDS.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 13, 1864.

FOR SALE.

65 SACKS OF PRIME VIRGINIA SALT, OR WILL exchange one bushel of Salt for three bushels of NEW CORN, both Corn and Salt delivered at my Mills, on Neuse River.

Oct 18-d-tf W. R. RICHARDSON

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, of sufficient capacity for a large family. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON.

Oct 18-tf

FOR SALE.

BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF WAKE IN SUMS to suit purchasers.

Oct 4-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

10 BBLS COTTON SEED OIL.

MILLER & RICHARDSON.

Sept 29-tf

OUR ONLY TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The following terms of subscription to the Progress, announced the 1st of October, will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and all money received will be credited in accordance with these figures:

Daily paper, six months $25.00
" " Three months 15.00
" " One month 5.00
Weekly paper, three months 5.00
" " six months 10.00

To any person sending us *five* subscribers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time, *gratis*.

Persons not convenient to an Express Office may send money by mail without much risk. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time or watch for the Cross Mark and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.

Oct 12-tf

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.

Address FRANK I. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.

Sept 30-tf

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Rexboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

July 2-d&wtf

Secretary's Office,
WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, Nov. 9th, 1864.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company will be held in Wilmington on Wednesday, the 23d instant.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

Nov 12-dtm

Goldsboro' State Journal, Tarboro' Southerner, Petersburg Express, Raleigh Confederate, Raleigh Progress, publish twice a week till meeting.

NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE A GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN to attend children and do housework. For a servant of good character a good home may be secured and a good price obtained. Address "X," Progress office.

Nov 4-dtf

LEAD WANTED.

$2.00 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at

Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

DOORKEEPERSHIP TO THE SENATE.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES himself a CANDIDATE for the office of PRINCIPAL DOORKEEPER to the next SENATE of North Carolina. He has been in the war ever since April, 1861, and is now disabled and on light duty. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of duty.

October 25-dtd W. J. SAUNDERS.

Confederate, Conservative, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, and Salisbury Watchman please copy and send accounts to W. J. S., Raleigh.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by MRS. ALBERT JOHNSTON,

Sept 5-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—T. D. Sledge.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

☞ Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily and Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS,

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	[illegible]	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	[illegible]	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	[illegible]	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Eastern opens daily at	7 A M
Northern, via R & G R R daily at	1 P M
" " N C R R " "	11 A M
Western, " " "	11 A M
Augusta, " " "	11 A M
Fayetteville, " "	9 A M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at	12 M
Carthage, Thursdays at	11 A M
Summerville, Wednesdays at	5 P M
Leachburg, " at	12 M
Roxboro', " at	12 M
Eastern closes daily at	9 A M
Northern, via R & G R R, at	9 A M
" " N C R R, at	9 P M
Western, " " at	9 P M
Augusta, " " at	9 P M
Fayetteville, at	12½ P M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at	2 P M
Carthage, Wednesdays, at	6 A M
Summerville, Thursdays at	9 A M
Leachburg, Wednesdays at	1 P M
Roxboro', via Rogers' Store Wednesdays at	1 P M

Office open from 7 A M to 9:30 A. M., and from 11 A. M to 6 P M, during the week.

On Sunday from 7 A M to 8 A M, and from 1 P M to 2 P. M.

Persons are required to transact their business during office hours.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

Auction Sales!

ON MONDAY OF COURT WEEK, THE 21ST INST., at 11 o'clock, we will sell, in addition to the 17 negroes, the following articles at auction:

1 solid silver COFFEE CUP and SAUCER.
2 silver plated CAKE BASKETS.
1 " " TRAY.
1 " " CORDIAL STAND.
1 " " CASTOR.
1 " " MOLASSES CUP.
1 excellent MAYNARD'S RIFLE.

These articles are of the very best quality and elaborately finished.

Nov 15-d3t TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

Auction Sales.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON MONDAY of Court week, 21st day of November, for cash, nine likely NEGROES, as follows:

6 LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO MEN,
1 " " " GIRL,
1 " NEGRO WOMAN AND CHILD.

The woman is a good Ironer, Washer and Cook. They are sound and healthy, not refugee negroes, and are sold for no fault. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

Nov 10-eod4t Auct. & Com. Merchants.

SNUFF, SNUFF, SNUFF, For Sale.

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 100 BOXES SOUTHERN STAR SNUFF.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,

Nov. 14-d3t Com. Mer. and Auctioneers.

Just Published, RICHARDSON'S SOUTHERN ALMANAC

1865. FOR 1865.

IT CONTAINS, BESIDES THE CALENDERS, &C., the Officers of C. S. Government, Official list of Members of IId Congress, Statistics of States, Army and Navy List, Population and Debt of Europe and America, Statement of killed, &c., in the battles of the War, Rates of Postage, &c., rendering it the most valuable publication ever issued at an unprecedented low price.

Single copy 75 cents, 12 copies $6, 100 copies $40.—Send stamps to pay return postage.

Address JOHNSON & SCHAFFTER,

Nov 4-d2w&w4t* Publishers, Lynchburg, Va.

Cakes, Cakes, Cakes!

IN GREAT VARIETY, MADE AFTER THE

OLD FASHION.

By an EXPERIENCED BAKER. PARTIES, FAMILIES, &c., supplied at short notice. Many other GOOD EATABLES may be found at

Nov 12-6t MANER & JORDAN'S.

WANTED.

$5,000 VIRGINIA BANK BILLS.
$5,000 North Carolina Bank Bills.

—ALSO—

Confederate Bonds, long and short date.
Coupon of old North Carolina Sixes.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

Nov 15-d5t Auc. and Com. Merchants.

FOR THE SOLDIERS.

I WILL LEAVE HILLSBOROUGH AND GREENSborough on the 24th of this month, with boxes for the prisoners of war, and for the hospitals at Richmond.

I will also leave on the 15th December with boxes for Army of Northern Virginia.

Nov 15-dtd W. A. THOMPSON.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON,

Sept 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwared free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury
Dr D F Summey, Ashville
Dr W A Collett, Morganton
Dr J W Allison, Statesville
Dr J L Neagle, Greensboro
Mr A Hagan, Charlotte
Mr Edward Hege, Salem
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville
E Murray & Co., Wilmington
Mr F L Bond, Tarboro
Mr J A J Askew, Colerain
Mr F L Roberts, Murfreesboro

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,

Oct 31-d&w1m Surgeon General N. C.

Fayetteville Observer, State Journal, Greensboro Patriot, People's Press, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Ashville News, copy one month.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE J. T. LEACH, JR., of Wake, as a candidate for ENGROSSING CLERK to the next General Assembly.

REFERENCES—Col. George Little, Aid to Gov. Vance; Col. J. P. H. Russ, Secretary of State.

Nov 16-d6tw1t [Conservative copy.]

TO BOYS.

THREE OR FOUR SMART, INTELLIGENT BOYS can make money by selling the PROGRESS on the streets, at the depots and on the cars. Apply at

Oct 10—tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

WANTED

A GOOD GRIST MILLER OVER FIFTY YEARS OF age. Apply to

Oct 21-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

DAILY PROGRESS

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOV. 18, 1864.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

Those our subscribers who [illegible] we shall hereafter mark a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

LEGISLATIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL.

We have made arrangements to have the proceedings of the Legislature, which body is to assemble on the 21st instant, reliably and correctly reported for the PROGRESS, and persons who desire to keep themselves posted as to the action of the Assembly should subscribe at once. We shall furnish the *Daily Progress* during the session, which will hardly be less than six weeks, and probably more, at $5, the subscription to commence with the first day of the session.

We shall also publish all the important action of Congress. In addition to the summary received each day by telegraph we shall publish all important acts passed, and give such portions of the proceedings as may prove of general interest.

DAILY PROGRESS one month, $5; three months, $15; and six months, $25. WEEKLY PROGRESS $5 for three months and $10 for six months.

The request of the Secretary of War was not necessary to induce us to throw out the batch of speculative nonsense from Strambler, the Press Reporter at Mobile, as we burn most of the stuff which Col. Thrasher's agents send us, "according to act of Congress," &c., from that locality. If Strambler will only follow Superintendent Thrasher across the the Mississippi, or go somewhere else, and leave the Press Association in the hands of Mr. Graeme, at Richmond, and agents of his choosing, we think it would be much better for the Press and country. We don't want to secede from the Press Association but we are tired of paying a Superintendent $5,000 a year, besides wages to such agents as Strambler and Wagner.

The Legislature of North Carolina will assemble in this city on Monday next. But few members have arrived in the city as yet but we hope there will be a full representation on the opening of the session so that the public business may be proceeded with. Business and measures of the gravest importance will come before the body and it is desirable that every man should be at his post.

John Pool, Esq., and Dr. [illegible] of Bertie, Gen. A. J. Dargan, of Anson, S. F. Phillips, of Orange, and Hon. R. S. Donnell, of Beaufort, are in the City.

The *Daily Progress* will be furnished to members, delivered at their lodgings or laid on their desks, at $5 for the session.

Because of the election of Lincoln the partizans of the President and the advocates of monarchy say we must have four years more war.— Why? Will we be any better off then than now? Will Lincoln, or the Republican party be any weaker? We think not. So we can manage to negotiate an honorable peace it matters not who is President, North or South.— What the country wants is peace—a peace too that shall give security to person and property and constitutional liberty. Remove or disband all armies and we have no doubt but a fair and honest vote of the people of the two Governments would repudiate both Presidents. Why, then, for their sakes, should we continue to butcher each other. We devoutly trust that wiser and better men will rise up and give us peace in less than four years.

A resolution has been offered in Congress to expel Hon. W. R. W. Cobb, of Alabama, the evidences of his disloyalty being considered conclusive by a special Committee that have had the matter under consideration. Pending the discussion of the resolution the House went into secret session and a vote was not had. Mr. Cobb has not made his appearance at the Capitol this session.

The Home Guard in the counties of Surry, Wilkes, Iredell, Catawba and Rutherford, and of the counties west, is called out for the defence of Western North Carolina. One-third to go into service immediately and to report to Brig. Gen. J. G. Martin

The Petersburg *Express* of Tuesday reports everything unusually quiet along the lines in front of that city. Upwards of seventy deserters, including some officers, came into our lines on Monday night.

FROM THE VALLEY ARMY.—The following statement, made by the Rockingham *Register*, will be received with the liveliest feelings of pleasure throughout the Confederacy:

"We learn that an extensive religious influence pervades our Army in the Valley. Amongst other earnest enquirers after the good and the right way, is Gen. Early, who, we understand, was among the seekers of God's favor and blessing. The Gen. had previously, we are informed, instituted some very salutary reforms in his department, such as the prohibition of the use of ardent spirits in his command, and the destruction of distilleries accessible to his men."

There was a slight sprinkle of snow in Danville on Sunday last.

NORTHERN NEWS.

Northern papers of the 12th furnish the following [illegible]:

[illegible] SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The *Herald* says of the movements of Sherman's army:

Nothing positive regarding the operations which Gen. Sherman is now prosecuting can at present be made public; but we are assured that everything is progressing most favorably with him, and that when his plans shall develop themselves they will cause every true American to rejoice. Sherman and his officers are fully acquainted with Hood's movements and whereabouts, and probably by this time Beauregard and Hood are equally aware of Sherman's to their sorrow. The rumor of the capture of Johnsonville, on the Tennessee river, by the rebels, appears to have been without foundation in fact.— The place is still in possession of the Union forces, and no apprehensions for its safety are entertained.

A dispatch from Nashville says:

Hood's exact whereabouts is known by the authorities. *The Union movement will be developed at the proper time, the anticipated success of which will electrify the nation.*

A dispatch from Louisville says:

The news from Sherman's army is *important and favorable, but contraband.*

In an editorial reviewing President Davis' message, when alluding to Sherman's army, the *Herald* says:

And while these three hold their important points Sherman strikes for a new one. Sherman has become the right arm and will give the *coup de grace* while the others hold the victim still.— He has launched forth boldly "into the bowels of the land" and thus far undoubtedly "without impediment." It is not probable there will be any considerable impediment in the whole career that he is to make. *Grant has planned Sherman's advance in accordance with information furnished by Jeff Davis. Davis, in his speeches and in his message, has furnished all the necessary facts to show that Sherman's march cannot be resisted. He has told us how the rebel armies are depleted and where they are. So onward goes Sherman towards Macon, Augusta and Savannah.* He will be heard of next through the rebel papers. He will test somewhat Davis' [illegible] statement that none of the rebel cities are necessary to the vitality of the rebel government, and he will prove to the complete satisfaction of Mr. Davis that he has not been compelled to "withdraw," and that he has not left Atlanta exactly "on the line of his advance."

FROM THE VALLEY.

The *Herald* sums up the news from the Valley as follows:

Information has been received in Washington that the rebels in the Shenandoah Valley, having been reinforced, are attempting to flank the position of General Sheridan, in order to at least threaten Pennsylvania and Maryland with another invasion. General Sheridan, however, is prepared for them, having on Wednesday last given marching orders to his army, which is in the finest and most efficient condition. Our dispatches from the front represent that the rebels were some days ago in force at Staunton, and that it was their intention to move upon our lines at once. A grand review of General Emory's corps, the Nineteenth, took place on last Monday.— Forty of Mosby's guerrillas, all disguised in the Union uniform, yesterday morning attacked near Charlestown, a [illegible] Sheridan's army, guarded only by a [illegible] men, only three of whom escaped. Our correspondents give very interesting accounts of the voting for President in the army. The presence of Generals Sheridan and Crook at the polls to deposit their votes caused great enthusiasm among their soldiers.

FROM THE ARMIES AROUND RICHMOND.

The Northern papers say of the armies around Richmond:

The two armies on James river continue in comparative quiet. There was some little artillery firing near the Appomattox on Wednesday evening, but apparently without any result of consequence.

The steamboat Thomas Collier, running between Washington and the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, was fired at by rebels above City Point on last Wednesday night, but was not hit.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

A dispatch from Nashville says:

East Tennessee advices have been received of a highly interesting nature. General Gillem has utterly routed the enemy, driving him in great confusion forty-four miles. His advance is ninety miles east of Knoxville. The rebels are at Bristol, and are being strengthened by Virginia militia.

The East Tennessee loyalists receive greenbacks for everything taken by our army.

All the published reports concerning the destruction of government property on land at Johnsonville are greatly exaggerated. The town is still in our possession, and is strongly garrisoned. No apprehensions are entertained in regard to its safety. The destruction of government and private property on the river is complete, and involves immense loss.

Our entire railroad and telegraph communication is complete and secure.

FROM MISSOURI.

The Northern papers have a description of what they call "the defeat of the rebel Price's army at Newtonia, Missouri," on the 27th ultimo, already mentioned at different times.

The Herald sums up the results and the news from Missouri as follows:

The rebels lost four hundred and fifty killed and wounded, two hundred prisoners and fifty wagons. They were afterwards pursued across the State line into Arkansas, and a skirmish was had with their flank at Fayetteville, in that State.

The whole of Price's army is supposed to have since crossed the Arkansas river in its hurried southward retreat, unless General Steele, commanding in Arkansas, has prevented it.— We learn from Little Rock that Captain White, of Steele's army, on the 23d ult., after a hard fight of four hours, captured an entire rebel train of thirty-two wagons, with two hundred horses and twelve thousand dollars in money, and [illegible] Missouri bodies, arrived in St. Louis on the 6th instant.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The New York *Tribune* of the 12th gives the following summary of the results of the Presidential election:

We are entirely out of the woods in New York. The State gives Abraham Lincoln about 8,000 majority. Governor Fenton has probably over 9,500; the whole Union State ticket is chosen of course. The Senate (holding over) is twenty-one Union to eleven Democrats; the Assembly probably seventy-eight Union to thirty-eight Democrats. Union majority on joint ballot, fifty, or thereabout.

New Jersey gives McClellan about 7,000 majority; in the Senate the Democrats have five majority; the House is about even.

New England presents a solid front for the Union; the six States will give (including the soldiers' votes) about 150,000 majority, as follows: Maine, 20,000 at least; Massachusetts, nearly 75,000; Vermont, 30,000; New Hampshire, 3,500; Rhode Island, 5,000, (home), and Connecticut, 2,400, (home).

Pennsylvania shows handsome Union gain on the home vote, and bids fair to roll up—soldiers included—from 20,000 to 30,000.

Delaware follows New Jersey. The Unionists do not seem to have made anything like a canvass here. They might have saved the State, and are doubtless heartily ashamed that they did not.

Maryland marches nobly on in her new career as a Free State. The Union majority ought to reach 10,000.

West Virginia (the Vermont of the Alleghanies) votes right—almost unanimously—the secessionists having declined to enter the field.

Ohio does not think it worth while to count her majority, as it is anywhere from 40,000 to 80,000, as the soldiers may determine.

Michigan stands by the old flag more steadfastly than ever. "We are routed, horse, foot and dragoons," is the report of the leading Democratic paper. The Union majority will doubtless be larger than ever before.

Indiana is good for first reports, increasing largely on Governor Morton's splendid majority.

Illinois sends greeting, and promises from 20,000 to 30,000 majority for her "Uncle Abe," in spite of the desperate efforts of the opposition to carry the State for moral effect.

Wisconsin is not much heard from at this writing, but enough is known to set down a large majority for the right side—say 10,000.

Minnesota promises at least 2,000 Union majority.

Iowa never falters. She will rival Vermont in unanimity for the good cause, her majority being reported at the magnificent figure of 50,000.

Missouri is just heard from. Large Union majorities are reported, and everybody concedes that the Unionists carry the State by a handsome figure. The entire Radical State ticket is thought to be elected.

Kansas, Nevada, California and Oregon have thus far failed to report; but there can be no doubt as to the result in any of them. Some persons are uncertain about California, but she cannot escape the Union whirlwind.

Kentucky holds fast to her idols. We had some hopeful Union majorities along the Ohio border, but farther back the secession sympathizers came out strong for McClellan, and the State will give him about four-fifths of all his "majorities."

Congress.—We cannot yet make up an accurate table of members, many districts not having been reported, and a few being very close. We lose one in Delaware and one in Maryland. The Copperheads in Pennsylvania are trying hard to keep out soldiers' votes that will defeat Coffroth and Dawson, but all will come out right at Washington. Brooks, of this city, will probably get the certificate, but his seat will be contested.— Humphrey, Raymond, Darling, Ketcham, Griswold (War Democrat) and Conkling are clear gains. We also gain Newell in New Jersey.— In Ohio the soldiers' vote elects Delano, giving us seventeen of the nineteen members. So far we have in Illinois ten members sure, and one district is still in doubt. This is a gain of five. In Michigan we defeat Baldwin in the Fifth district—a gain of one for us. In Wisconsin we have a reported gain of two members. Missouri will probably give a Union gain of two members. So there is no doubt of a two-thirds vote for the Union and Emancipation in the next House of Representatives, and something over to spare—saying nothing of Tennessee and Louisiana, which may send up about a dozen Union members.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

THE SYSTEM OF DETAILS—DUTY OF CONGRESS.

It is gratifying to witness the unanimity of the Press in opposition to the system of details by the Executive. It is to be hoped that Congress, at its present session, will, by proper legislation, regulate the whole subject. The Constitution confers on Congress,—the immediate representatives of the people,—the power to raise armies. Under this clause Congress is the proper tribunal to decide who shall be called into military service and who shall be exempt. Congress has no right to evade this duty, or to devolve it on another department of the government. By doing so, it abdicates its legitimate powers and neglects its appropriate duty.

The framers of the Constitution were unwilling to trust the power to the Executive. They knew it could more safely be confided to Congress, who are directly responsible to the people. Congress, by transferring the power to the Executive, not only fails to fulfil its duty, but violates the Constitution and departs from the principle that the Executive and Legislative powers shall be kept separate and distinct. The Constitution is the only source from which any department of the Confederate Government can derive any power. Neither department can delegate to another department the powers which the Constitution has delegated to it. To recognize its right to do so, would be to admit its power to alter the organic law of the Confederacy,—which is in opposition to the theory of our institutions.

[illegible] the great enemies to Liberty—Tyranny and Usurpation.

A watchful jealousy of Confederate power, and of all centralizing tendencies, pervades our Constitution. Not only are its powers limited in their extent, but they are cautiously distributed among the three departments. This distribution is the only effectual safeguard of freedom. Each department is intended as a check on the others. The Legislature makes the law—the judiciary interprets their true meaning and their conformity to the Constitution—and the Executive carries them into operation. Whenever one department is allowed to exercise powers belonging to another we depart from the spirit of the Constitution, and take a step towards despotism. All governments, whatever may be their form, exercise the same amount of power. The utmost that the most despotic can do, is to deprive a citizen of his life, liberty and property. The most popular government that was ever established exercises similar powers and over similar subjects. It is not the amount of power which a government possesses that determines its character: it is the proper distribution of powers, and the organization of an efficient system of checks and balances, which makes it free. Precisely in the same ratio that we depart from that distribution, and impair those checks and balances, do we advance towards despotism. Let Congress bear this great principle steadily in mind, and let it be cautious how it relinquishes the powers which, for wise purposes, were conferred on it.

If we look to the constitution, we find that in delegating powers, it no where regards the Government as a unit. No powers are granted to it as a unit. All powers are granted to one or the other of the departments. The Confederate Government is a triune agency. Each department—each member of this triple agency, has its appropriate functions to perform, and among the most important of these functions is, to take care that each of its co-ordinate departments keeps within its appropriate sphere of action.— The three departments combined constitute the Government. There are no powers conferred on the Government as a unit, and none that spring out of its relations to the States or the people.

Congress, at its last session, lost sight of these cardinal principles. It abdicated, or rather voluntarily sought to abdicate, one of the most important branches of the power to raise armies in favor of the Executive, instead of meeting in a manly spirit its duty, to decide who should be called into the military service, and who should not be liable to the call. It contented itself with enumerating certain class of exempts, and turning over the other classes, and individuals, to the discretion of the Executive.

If there be any duty more clearly attaching, than any other, to Congress, it is the duty to regulate exemption. Congress has the sole and exclusive power of raising armies, and certainly the decision as to what classes shall constitute those armies is one of the most important features of that power.

As Lincoln says, "we cannot escape history." We are making it daily. We are establishing precedents. We are fixing the future character of our Government. We are settling the question, whether we are to have a Government that is worth the price that we are paying for it.

Let Congress then, see to it, that the proper balance of our institutions is not lost by its negligence or indolence or incompetency. Let it adhere firmly to the great landmarks of constitutional liberty. Let no clamor of "public necessity" seduce or intimidate it in the discharge of its high duty as the guardian of popular rights.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the SENATE on Monday, Mr. Barnwell, of South Carolina, introduced a bill to repeal that part of the twenty-sixth section of the act to alter and amend the act entitled "an act for the sequestration of the estates, property and effects of alien enemies," &c., which authorizes the payment to the Confederate receiver of debts due alien enemies in four per cent. bonds. Referred to the Judiciary.

Mr. Barnwell, from the Committee on Finance, reported the following bill to amend the third section of the "act to organize forces to serve during the war," approved February 14, 1864:

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the bonds authorized to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates by the third section of the act entitled 'an act to organize forces to serve during the war,' approved February 17, 1864, shall be redeemable October 1, 1894, and the interest on the same payable semi-annually on the first day of April and October in each year." Passed.

Mr. Barnwell also introduced the following bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange coupon bonds for seven-thirty notes:

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, upon application, to exchange coupon bonds, redeemable January 1st, 1895, bearing six per cent. interest per annum, payable on the first days of January and July of each year, for treasury notes issued under the authority of the third section of the act entitled 'an act authorizing the issue of treasury notes,' approved April 17th, 1862; said treasury notes being of the denomination of one hundred dollars each, payable six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States, and bearing interest at the rate of two cents per day."— The bill was passed.

A ballot was taken to fill a vacancy in the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, and Mr. Garland, of Arkansas, was elected, the vote being Garland 15, Caperton 1.

The President *pro tem* laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the cotton bonds, to be read in secret session, which, on motion of Mr. Sparrow, was transferred to the secret calendar.

On motion of Mr Orr, the Senate resolved into secret session; and the doors being opened, adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Chilton, of Alabama, introduced a bill to abolish distributing offices for [illegible] Referred to the [illegible] Committee.

Also, a bill to increase the compensation of mail agents. Referred.

Mr. Garland, of Arkansas, introduced a bill [illegible] Referred to the Committee on [illegible]

Mr. Shewmake, of Georgia, introduced a resolution of inquiry [illegible]

[illegible] Referred.

Also, a resolution as to the expediency of [illegible]

Also, a resolution of inquiry as to what legislation is necessary for the repeal of [illegible] Adopted.

Mr. Echols, of Georgia, introduced a resolution recommending the religious observance of the Sabbath by the army and navy of the Confederate States, and to dispense as much as possible with inspections, parades and reviews on Sunday. Referred.

Mr. Read, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to authorise the Medical Committee to examine into the condition of the military prisons of this city, and that they have power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

Mr. Clapp, of Mississippi, introduced a resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of the Confederate Government receiving certificates of indebtedness in payment for taxes. Adopted.

Mr. Miles offered a resolution that the Military Committee inquire into the expediency of supplying the non-commissioned officers of the army with clothing, arms, [illegible], &c., at the expense of the Government. Adopted.

Also, a bill to provide for the payment of officers' horses lost in service. Referred.

Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, offered a joint resolution [illegible] the enemy. Referred.

Also, a resolution [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] to amend the [illegible]

Also, a bill [illegible] hospitals.

In the Senate, Tuesday, a number of resolutions were introduced and referred.

Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, offered the following, which was, after discussion, agreed to:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire whether the general order No 77, Adjutant and Inspector General's Department, revoking the details of all men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, requires any modification by legislation to preserve the producing and industrial interests of the country."

In the House no business of importance was transacted in open session. Neither House in session on Wednesday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction Sale.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21ST, 1864.

WE WILL SELL 1 NEGRO WOMAN, 1 YOUNG Mule, several hundred yards N. C. Kerseys, a considerable lot of Household Furniture, consisting of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Clock, Window Shades and Curtains, two or three excellent Sewing Machines, several Saddles, Cooking Stove and one Buggy, together with many other articles.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.

Nov 18-3t

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM, 1864.

NORTH CAROLINA,
Lenoir County.

J. F. HARTSFIELD
vs.
WM. F. LOFTIN.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, LEVIED ON THE DEFENDANT'S land, lying on the South side of Neuse River.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, notifying the defendant that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, replevies and pleads, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the land levied on will be sold to satisfy plaintiff's account.

Witness, JUSTUS KINSEY, Clerk of said Court, at office in Kinston, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1864.

Issued 1st day of November, 1864.

Nov 1-dlt&w6w JUSTUS KINSEY, C. S. C.

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Lenoir County.

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WM. F. LOFTIN.

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